

Australian/New Zealand Standard™

**Prams and strollers—
Safety requirements**



S t a n d a r d s Australia



STANDARDS
NEW ZEALAND
Pūnaha Aotearoa

AS/NZS 2088:2000

This Joint Australian/New Zealand Standard was prepared by Joint Technical Committee CS-020, Prams and Strollers. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 15 September 2000 and on behalf of the Council of Standards New Zealand on 24 November 2000. It was published on 15 December 2000.

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Australian/New Zealand Standard™

Prams and strollers— Safety requirements

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PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee CS-020, Prams and Strollers to supersede AS/NZS 2088:1993 of the same title.

In this edition of the Standard, in response to accidents which have led to the injury or death of children, probe tests and requirements for the areas at the head and foot of strollers have been incorporated.

The principle underlying the head barrier probe test for strollers that recline to an angle greater than 150° to the horizontal, is that, notwithstanding warnings not to do so, if carers leave a young baby unattended in the stroller, the baby may move backwards and out of the stroller or become entrapped in the structure or trims. It should be noted that the warning label of unsuitability of strollers that do not recline more than 130° to the horizontal for a child under six months of age is not related to this problem; rather, it is an ergonomic matter.

The foot area probe test and requirements proposed in this edition are based on the fact that older babies left unrestrained have moved forwards and subsequently have become entrapped by the neck on the structure or trim of the vehicle. The requirements are such that any openings in this area must be large enough for a child's body to pass freely through.

Another inclusion in this edition is a design requirement for the crotch strap to be located not more than 200 mm from the backrest to prevent the crotch strap being placed at the front edge of the seat which often provides no support.

Other changes from the current Standard include the introduction of a minimum force required to operate a secondary locking device, and revised clauses covering the safety restraint to clarify the types of shoulder straps which are allowable.

The term 'normative' has been used in this Standard to define the application of the appendix to which it applies. A 'normative' appendix is an integral part of a Standard.

For further product clarification, three-wheeled or 'jogging' strollers fall within the scope of this Standard.

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STANDARDS AUSTRALIA/STANDARDS NEW ZEALAND

Australian/New Zealand Standard**Prams and strollers—
Safety requirements****1 SCOPE**

This Standard specifies materials, construction, performance and labelling requirements for prams and strollers, and includes a dimensional requirement for the depth of a pram. It defines 'prams' and 'strollers' and where these are jointly referred to, refers to them as 'vehicles'.

2 OBJECTIVES

The objective of this Standard is to provide manufacturers, authorities and others with minimum safety requirements in order to reduce the likelihood of injury to children.

3 REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

The following documents are referred to in this Standard:

AS

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|--------|---|
| 1192 | Electroplated coatings—Nickel and chromium |
| 1231 | Aluminium and aluminium alloys—Anodic oxidation |
| 1647 | Children's toys (Safety requirements) |
| 1647.1 | Part 1: General requirements |
| 1647.2 | Part 2: Constructional requirements |
| 1647.3 | Part 3: Toxicological requirements |

1815	Metallic materials—Rockwell hardness test
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2382	Surface roughness comparison specimens
------	--

NZS

5822	The prevention of ingestion and inhalation hazards in toys intended for use by children under three years of age
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BS

6684	Safety harnesses for restraining children when in perambulators (baby carriages), pushchairs and high chairs and when walking
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United States Military Specification*

MIL-I-23594C	Insulation tape, electrical; high temperature, polytetrafluoroethylene, pressure sensitive
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4 DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of this Standard, the definitions below apply.

4.1 Accessory

Any item which is not an integral part of the vehicle but is specified by the manufacturer as being suitable for use with the vehicle.

* Copies are available from the Technical Information Unit, Department of Defence, 339 Swanston Street, Melbourne, Victoria, 3001, and may be viewed at Standards Australia Information Centres.